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CLEARWATER

NATIONAL FOREST

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

This majestic monarch,

western white pine

(*Pinus monticola*) is but one of many in the extensive timber area of the Clearwater National Forest and vicinity. Here is found the largest remaining contiguous body of virgin white pine forest in the United States.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

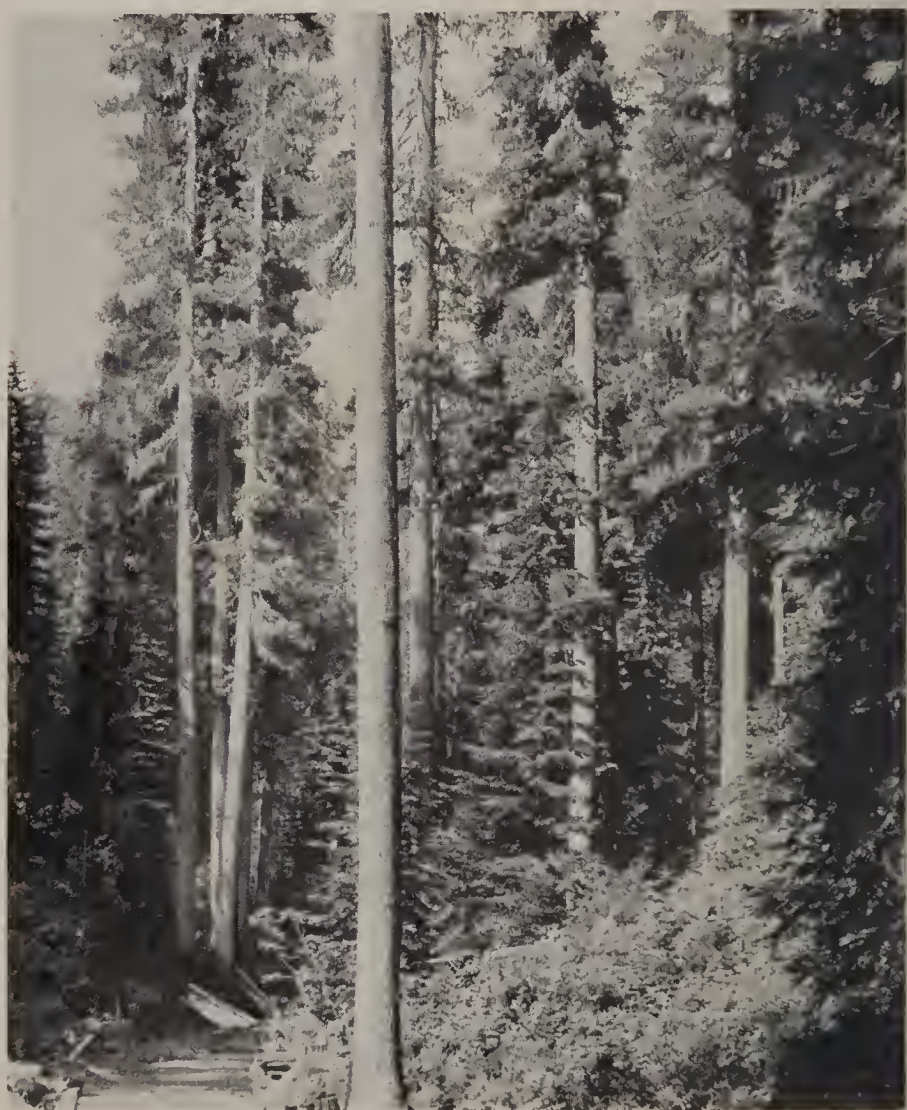


FOREST SERVICE
NORTHERN REGION

ISSUED 1937



The Clearwater National Forest in Idaho has a net area of 1,038,345 acres. It contains forest growth in all stages—great virgin areas like that pictured above, areas of sturdy young growth, and brush-clothed areas with scattered trees, scars of past fires not yet healed. Combined, these form a forest area with great capacity for human benefit.



Raw material like this for industry; an abundant and steady flow of water for irrigation and power; habitat for the wildlife which, with scenic beauty, attracts the recreationist—all these are the benefits.



Harvesting of the mature timber provides employment for hundreds of men, thereby increasing local markets for agricultural products. This truckload of white pine logs is on its way to the humming saws of the great mill of Potlatch Forests, Inc., at Lewiston.

Proper management of timberlands will perpetuate the lumber industry, prevent migration of labor, and promote the stability of social life.



Intermingled with the white pines of this important forest are cedars, which constitute another major product—cedar poles for the nation's telegraph, telephone, and power lines. Above is a shipment being loaded for market.



National forest timber cutting is gaged by management plans which assure the maximum permanent annual yield from available resources, thus contributing stability to dependent communities. In national forest timber sale areas, one of which is shown above, trained foresters mark the trees to be cut, require logging methods which do the least possible damage to trees left for seeding and future harvest, and supervise the disposal of logging debris and weed trees.



Good forest management requires that, when the mature crop is removed, the reproduction of a future crop be assured. This picture is a lesson in good forestry practice. In the background is the stump of a mature white pine of the harvested crop; to the right a defective hemlock which was killed by girdling. This tree never could have been of value and, by its shade, would have prevented growth of the new crop. In the foreground is a seedling of the new crop, about 7 years old.

White pine is the backbone of the lumber industry in the Clearwater region and Inland Empire. Anything which threatens its existence threatens the welfare of the region's people. One such menace is blister rust, which is firmly intrenched. Unless controlled on all white pine lands it will prevent future white pine crops.

Blister rust is a fungus disease. It enters through the needles and progresses down twigs and branches to the trunk. It destroys living tissue between bark and wood until branches die, foliage drops off, or trunk is girdled. At the left is pictured an 80-foot white pine killed by the disease.

Blister rust's peculiarities make control possible. The disease cannot spread directly from tree to tree. Intermediate host plants, currant or gooseberry bushes, either cultivated or wild, are required. The C. C. C. boys in the picture below are engaged in eradicating, literally rooting out, wild currant and gooseberry bushes from a white pine stand.

Thus the enemy is fought. The control program started in 1929 in the Clearwater Forest after a few years' prior experimental work. By 1937 much had been done, but the work was far from completed.





Open timber of foothills and higher ridges and brush and weed areas of old burns in the Clearwater National Forest contain forage for numerous stock. Controlled grazing insures against range depletion, provides needed range for big game, and safeguards timber reproduction.



The "back country" of the Clearwater abounds in scenes like "The Crag" pictured above. Rugged cliffs and deep-cut canyons make an area of scenic beauty.



Foot and horse trails, and recently built truck trails, constructed for forest protection purposes, make the hinterland of the Clearwater National Forest accessible to recreationists. Travel is restricted only when serious fire danger exists or damage to the travel routes impends. Many of these roads and trails follow historic pioneer routes. Camping spots equipped with stoves, tables, water, and sanitation facilities are being developed as needed with the opening up of new country.





Fishing waters in plenty are to be found in the Clearwater National Forest and vicinity. They range from the placid, beaver-dammed streams of high mountain meadows, through turbulent waters boiling down rocky canyons, to the riffles, pools, and eddies of the Clearwater and Loehsa Rivers.



With abundant big game and other wildlife, the Clearwater in the fall becomes a mecca for hunters. Summer range for deer and elk is ample in the rugged higher country.



In contrast with the abundant summer range, elk and deer find their winter-feed supplies materially reduced. Formerly the lower elevations furnished a natural winter range. But since the coming of the white man the animals have been forced to search for winter food in the higher country or compete with domestic stock at lower levels outside the national forests. Plans for handling the game problem are being formulated by the Forest Service and State game authorities. These plans are based on scientific facts determined after exhaustive studies, and their execution involves adjustment of game population to the maximum winter forage that can be made available.





Perched in high places are the ever vigilant lookouts of the fire protection forces of the Forest Service and cooperating private agencies. The points for observatories, like the one shown, are located only after exhaustive investigation and planning so that a maximum of territory, mountain slope and canyon bottom, may be seen from a minimum number of such stations, spaced within quickest possible striking distance of any fire which may occur.



Day or night, upon discovery of a fire, a trained fireman starts out for it with an outfit designed for greatest utility with the least weight. Unselfish service, in long hours of grueling labor, is given by these men. They have a record of controlling more than 95 percent of all fires while they were still small and had caused little damage.



Despite all precautions and effort some fires break loose. Spectacular smoke clouds such as this mean that communities are losing the resources which give them life. Lightning is the principal cause of fires. These fires are not preventable. Man is only a little less dangerous. ALL man-caused fires are PREVENTABLE. Do your part.



There is nothing inviting in scenes like this. The landscape has been turned from green to black in but a few moments. Timber values, watershed values, forage values, game values, recreation values—all destroyed. Everybody loses when timber burns.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The National Forests are YOUR forests. All their resources are for use. That these public properties shall furnish the maximum continuous supply of timber, forage, water, recreation, fish, and game of which they are capable is the objective of the Forest Service.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE FORESTS

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
 2. TOBACCO.—During the dangerous fire season, smoke only in camp or at places of habitation. Be sure pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
 3. MAKING CAMP.—First make sure whether a campfire permit is required. Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your campfire. Keep your fire small and never build it against trees, logs, or near brush.
 4. BREAKING CAMP.—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out. Leaving any unextinguished fire is dangerous as well as unlawful.
 5. BRUSH BURNING.—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that fire will get away.
 6. HOW TO PUT OUT A CAMPFIRE.—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in plenty of cool earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.
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The Forest Supervisor in charge of the Clearwater National Forest has his headquarters at Orofino, Idaho, and further information with regard to the forest may be had by addressing inquiries to him.

1	U.S. Forest service. Northern region		
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
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CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST

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